SOME NEW BOOKS. An Authoritative History of Japan.

SECOND NOTICE.

We have seen that in the opinion of Capt F. BRINKLEY, the author of Japan, Ite History, Arts and Literature (J. B. Millet Co. Boston and Tokios, the most memorable event in the earlier history of the Mikado's Empire was the advent of Buddhism in the year 552 A. D. Then I was that a copy of the Buddhist scriptures and an image of Cautama Buddha were sent to the Yama' Court by the Government of one of the Corean kingdoms. As a matter of fact Buddhism had been preached in Japan by enterprising thiseionaries many years befo wie arrival of the Corean envoy propaganda, however, bad been unsue ressful, and it is probable that, without ambassadorial introduction, the new religion would have long remained almost unknown to the mass of the dapanese How did it Imppenthat the Mikado's Government showed itself hospitable toward an alien faith? Was it actuated by a cot viction of the excellence of the Buddhis creed, or was some other cause operative Both questions are answered by our author in the affirmative. The first Japanese Emperor (Kammei) who listened to the new gospel seems to have found it mysterious. lefty and attractive. He was fascinated by its doctrine of metempsychosis, its law of causation, its theory of a future of absorption and rest. At the same time the argument most potent in winning his support was the Ambassador's assurance that Buddhism had become the faith of civilized Asia. The Japan of the sixth century A. D. was just as ambitious to stand on the highest flevel of civilization as was the Japan of the nineteenth At first, indeed. the attitude of the Court was tentative, and in the Council of Ministers only the Premier. Soga, espoused the cause of the imported But soon a powerful coadjutor appeared in the person of an imperial Prince, Shotoku, who played a preeminent part in the first stage of Japan's moral and intellectual progress. It was chiefly through his ardent patronage that Buddhism became the creed of the Court and the

nobility. Another factor that made for the spread Buddhism was the almost fanatical zeal of the Empress Suiko, who reigned during the epoch of Prince Shotoku's reforms She issued edicts enjoining the adoption of the new faith, ordered that all the Princes of the blood and the Ministers of State should supply themselves with images of en sculptors of idols. It may here be pointed out that during a period of 168 years from A. D. 591 to A. D. 759, fourteen sovereigns reigned, of whor, five were females. A eixth lady practically ruled, though she did not nominally reign. The sway of these Empresses covered in the aggregate seventyone years, and every one of them carried her religious fervor almost to the point of hysteria. They were certainly in-trumental in raising Buddhism to the place of influence which is attained soon after its arrival in Japan, an influence attested by the fact that within seventy-two years after the Corean envoy's arrival, the country had 46 temples, 816 priests and 60 nuns. Neither is it surprising to find that, in obedience to Shinto precedents, Buddhism was drawn into the field of politics, and Buddhist priests were admitted to a share in the administration

Our author has no doubt that Buddhism found its way to the hearts of the Japanese nation less by reason of its doctrines than by means of the civilization it introduced Its priests became the people's teachers. They constituted a bridge, across which there passed perpetually from the Asiation continent to Japan a stream of new knowledge. To enumerate the innovations and improvements that came to her by that route would be to recount almost the whole the seventh and eighth centuries of our era of Japan's history. They witnessed her passage from a comparatively rude condition to a state of civilization as high as rise of modern Occidental nations, and they witnessed also a political revolution. the exact prototype of that which has made

Japan remarkable in modern times Prince Shotoku, as we have mentioned. stood at the head of the progressive movement. Not only did he secure the adoption of Buddhism, but he also organized an germs of practical imperialism. The principles of constitutional monarchy which he enunciated were suggested by the conditions of his era. The patriarchal families which filled the principal offices of State by hereditary right had grown into great clans. They grasped the reality of administrative power, leaving its shadow one hand from all direct communication with the people, was condemned on the other to see his authority abused for purposes of oppression and extortion. The state members were little better than series. The products of their toil went almost entirely to defray the extravagant outlays of the patrician class, and if sometimes they rose in abortive revolt, their usual resource was to fly to mountain districts beyond the reach of the tax collector. Even here they would be sought out, and forced to return to their life of unremunerated laber Prince Shotoku saw that the remeity for the sweethed conditions, which threatened even the stability of the throne, was to crush the power of the patrician class, and bright the prince shotoku saw that the remeity for the stability of the chrone, was to crush the power of the patrician class, and bright the prince shotoku saw that the remeity for the stability of the power of the patrician class, and bright the power of the patrician class, and bright the power of the patrician class, and prince pless. The bears of the power of the patrician class, and bright the prince shotoku saw that the remeity for the indigenous inhabitant still continued to demand constant exhibitions of crush the power of the patrician class, and bright the prince shotoku save of training in wars like expenses of training in the produced of the produced of the produced of training in wars like expenses of training in the produced of training and training in the produced of training and training in the produced clans was annihilated, and for the first time in Japanese history the Emperor became

a real ruler. This happened in the middle
of the seventh century A D. History calls
it the "Taikwa Reform" A long series. if the "Taikwa Reform" A long series tues were incurred as industry, integrity, of changes were crowned by an edict then freignlity, simplicity of funeral rices, diliunprecedented in Japan. The sovereign gent transaction of business, even during addressed himself directly to the people periods of mourning, and the exclusion neighborhood of a people like the Chinese made of bamboo wood. In short, the them, found itself steedily weakened, of the constitution drafted by Prince Sho-toku. Its gist was that, since the faculty copic abstracted from the Confucian cult— colonists crossed from the cuttinent. The and employed language evidently an echo of mercenary motives from marriage conof self-government must be acquired before an attempt is made to govern others,
and, since obedience can be obtained only
by one worthy to command, the sovereign
by one worthy to command, the sovereign
piedged himself to behave in strict conpractical expression in the execution of the continuous forms.

Count of the two Corean I terati to the technical skill sufficient to supply their
of the third century of the Christian era
is regarded as the event true unanguated
the principles of innertial expression in the execution of the study of books in Jajan Before the

We have seen that after the fall of the formity with the principles of imperialism.

relying on the aid of heaven and the support of the people. Tenchi, who issued ances demanding redress, and in the hangthis edict, may be called the father of constitutional monarchism in Japan. This chapter of Japanese history is broadly described as a political revolution resulting.

In a political revolution resulting fact disclosed by the linguistic form the scribed as a political revolution resulting from the introduction of Chinese civilization through the medium of Buildhist priests, just as a similar revolution in recent principle of a common title to the use of the Chinese civilization and their principle of a common title to the use of the Chinese. The manual material forms the introduction of Chinese civilization to be provided from the introduction of Chinese civilization to be provided from the introduction of Chinese civilization to be provided from the introduction of Chinese civilization took place from the ingress of literati took place fro resulted from the introduction of Western recognition in ancient Japan. From the methods of almanac-compiling, constituted the people, had scarcely been acclaimed to supremery civilization through the medium of gun- earliest epoch upon which history or tra- new inducements to literary studies

morphose Japan in our own time, so a cycle

in former days. hair of animals, of concocing dyes, of fluence. Men travelled from province to the second class, 150 acres; those of the and an officially recognized system of vided, the grants ranged from 20 to 200 weights and measures was introduced.

costume. Instead of dressing the hair share. Land was also given in lieu of ear, the Japanese now tied it in a queue salary being the produce of 100 acres; that was due to the use of hats as insignia of produce of 75 acres each, while the salary official rank. There were twelve varieties of other officials ranged from the produce hitherto been largely used in Japan, but even post-stations along the high-roads were fastened to the hat. The abolition of hereditary offices neces-

situted a thorough reorganization of the administrative system. Capt. Brinkley directs attention to the fact that the remodelled form remained permanent, and nanaging affairs in the provinces, where of the central government was placed a said with official permission. It did not Department of Crimes, immediately under ich was a Cabinet with a Bureau of incillors, two secretaries and eight De-Buddha, and conferred rank and rewards | partments of State. A system of civil service examination was inaugurated. Youths desiring administrative posts had to enter the educational institutions then founded, and subsequently to undergo examination, although this routine might be departed from in the case of men whose fathers had deserved conspicuously well f the country Great pains was taken to off set a distinct classification of the recople, the general divisions adopted being "disvine," i. c. descended directly from the deities; "imperial" and "alieu," distinctions which are fully explained in a chapter of this work A still broader division was that of 'noble" and "ignoble " The constant tendency was to accentuate these distinctions, though it sometimes happened that men reduced to a state of indigence, sold their family names, and descended to the position of servants. Clandestine intercurse between patrician and plebeian lovers was also not infrequent, but the law took care that the offspring of such unions should seldom obtain admission to the higher rank. Our author notes the curious fact that the Japanese legislators of the une never conceived the possibility of a patrician lady's forming a linison with a plebeian man: they provided for the coningency of a male patrician succumbing to | beans and ten were added during the firs made no allowance for any such weakness sessing at an early date all her presen on the part of a woman nobly born.

Concerning the terms "noble" and

> posing that the forme; only such persons as would be called "gentlemen " and " ladies " in Europe and America. In addition to the social and military elements of society, the ryo-mui (nobles) comprised many bread-winners, who, under the more exclusive system of subsequent eras, were relegated to a lower social status. The most comprehensive designation is that only those pledged to some form of servitude stood in the ranks of the sem-min ignoble), all others being ryc-min. There were five classes of sem-min, the lowest being private servants, and the highest, public employees. The distinction of "military man " (samuran, and "commoner or "civilian" thei-nim did not exist at the time now under consideration. Here, indeed, is observable another resemblance between the " restoration " brought about in the seventh century, and that which we as the modern government symbolized administrative power to the sovereign by also ishing the samural's privilege of wearing two swords, and thus, in effect, abulishing the samural himself, so, when the Taikura government put an end to the system of manipulation of metals for the purpose hardway of wear and horse. hereditary offices in A. D. 645, it collected of decorating weapons of war and horse-all the implements of war from their owners prappings, or manufacturing articles of

boats. Another feature common to the dition throws any light, the Crown's right Japanese records of the seventh and the of eminent domain was an established bowever, until the time of the Emperor extraordinary proportions. What our author nineteenth century is the extraordinary dectrine, but, during the era of patriarchal Tenchi (608-7) A. D.; when the first institu-

eidental civilization have sufficed to meta- lies, and remained their property until the virtual extermination of the last of these Chinese influence revolutionized her families in the early part of the seventh The nation suddenly sprang to a greatly ing for a time the repository of complete turners, tile-makers, decorative artists and | control of land were laid down in the new age of aesthetic development. At the same | "sustenance land" should be granted in for themselves mansions which already each male and one-third to each female. showed several features destined per- These grants were for life, and the grantee manently to distinguish Japanese dwellings | was authorized to let the land for one year preparing whetstones, of therapeutics, of the provisions of the code, but the difficulty empiling a calendar and shipbuilding of carrying out the regulation soon proved province selling goods; foreign vessels fre- | third, 125 acres; and those of the fourth, acres, and females belonging to any of these No less marked were the changes in grades received two-thirds of a male's so as to form a loop hanging over each official emoluments: the Prime Minister's on the top of the head. This novel fashion of the second and third Ministers, the of hat corresponding to as many grades. of 2 to that of 50 acres. Land, indeed, may and each was tied on with cord of a distinct | be said to have constituted the money of ler, just as the color of a cap-button now | the Taikwa epoch. It was given in he a indicates officed rank in China. Wigs had | not only of salaries but also of allowances they were now abandoned, except on oc- being endowed with estates whose produce casions of special ceremonial, when they was to be employed in providing horses, couriers and baggage carriers for Government use. We should further observe that meritorious public services were rewarded with estates, granted sometimes in perpetuity, sometimes for two generations only. A special arrangement was made ill exists to a recognizable degree. For for encouraging sericulture and the lacquer industry Tracts of land were assigned great families had gradually become families for planting mulberry or lacquer tocratic, local governors and district trees in fixed quantities, and such land headinen were appointed, and at the head | might be leased for any term of years or revert to the Crown unless the family became extinct. Any land left uncultivated, owever, for three years was regarded as efected, and was resumed or re-allotted

As may be inferred from what has tost been said, the chief occupation of the Japanese people at the Taikwa epoch and for ome time afterward was agriculture of mechanical or artistic skill had arisen. whereas the cultivation or reclamation of lands gradually freed from the occupation of the autoethous being an urgent necessity was earnestly promoted by the Govern ment. Rice was the stanle product, and the methods of the rice farmer differed but ittle from those now in vogue, although t was not until the middle of the ninth ntury that the practice of hanging the sheaves on wooden frames to dry was in troduced. Rice is not a robust cereal, an after the introduction of Buddhism, who fish and flesh could not be eaten without violating the sanctity of life, inclement seasons must often have compelled men choose between the laws of the creed and the dictates of nature. In order to shield their subjects from the temptation of the alternative, the Empresses Jito (690-6) and Gensho (715-25) took steps to encourage the cultivation of barley, Indian corr wheat, sesamum, turnips, peaches, oranges and chestnuts. To this list buckwheat charms of a plebeian beauty, but they half of the ninth century, Japan thus pos-, staple articles of non-animal food except the sweet potato and the pear. The Emignoble," we are cautioned against supthe encouragement of agriculture, such as bestowing rewards upon the cultivation an Imperial Prince (Yoshimune, 803 A D)

have witnessed in the nineteenth; for, just | The author's researches furnish him with ample reasons for concluding that. when Buddhism was introduced in the

themselves, and Captain Brinkley accepts jade, and fastened by means of buckles their sole study, and the only law they it, addicult as it is to believe that they should exactly similar to those used in Europe acknowledged was that of might. The whose literary talents were already well i relies preserved in the Total-ji temple not only by their frank indifference to i

speed with which progress was achieved. government, large tracts of land came into tuon of the kind was opened in the capital the noted carefully, for it constitutes a from that of the Priests, had lineal descendants of Jimmu than was the Capt. Brinkley's history.

creation of a university and of a few provincial seminaries. The curriculum of this our own time. university represents the ideal of literary century. A. D. The Emperor then become attainment in its era. There were " four paths " of essential learning-the Chinese higher level of civilization. Notably the authority, resumed possession of all private classics, hographies, law and mathematics, style of dwellings was altered. Architects, estates, and rules for the distribution and Calligraphy and music were taught independently. The "classics" were divided scuiptors migrated from China and Corea. codes. The basis of the system then adopted into three sections, the first or "major magnificent temples were built, enshrining | was the principle that every individual in classic, consisting of the Book of Etiquette images of high artistic beauty, and adorned | the nation had a natural title to the usufruct | and the hographies; second or " middle with paintings and carving which would of the soil. It was, therefore, enacted classic, comprising the Book of Poetry be worthy objects of admiration in any that to all persons from the age of 5 upward, and two Books of Etiquette; and the third ige of aesthetic development. At the same "sustenance land" should be granted in or "minor classic," including the Book ime, opulent nobles began to construct the proportion of two-thirds of an acre to of Changes and the Maxims. These were the bases of the regular course of lectures. but students of literature were required to study also the Classic of Filial Piety, and The processes of manufacturing paper and | at a time, with the proviso that, at his | the Analests of Confucius. Buddhism had ink, of weaving carriets with wool or the | death, it should revert to the trown. Re- no place in this sphere of study, although, distribution every sixth year was among at the close of the seventh century, when the university had 430 students, and when it represented the only high educational on greatly improved lines, all these things | deterrent | Lands were also conferred in | institution in the empire, Buddhism, conwere learned from China and industriously consideration of ranks. Imperial Princes sidered as a religion, had absorbed the applied. Commerce felt the expansive inof the first class received 200 acres, those of attention of all the nation's leaders. Our
fluence. Men travelled from province to the second class, 150 acres; those of the author directs particular attention to the fact that religion should thus have been quented the ports, a collector of customs and 100 acres. In the case of the ten grades excluded from the range of education. It a superintendent of trade were appointed. Into which officialdom had now been di- is suggested that, if Buddhism has possessed a literature of its own, the University curriculum might not have been exclusively occupied by the Chinese classics. Buddhism has no literature intelligible to laymen. Its scriptures are cults in language which only specialists can understand, and only by sermons and oral teachings are its precepts communicable to the public Shinte, on the other hand, has no code of morals at all. Thus Confucianism presented itself as the sole working system of ethics available for teachings purposes in ancient

Japan The restoration of the administrative power to the Emperor in the middle of the seventh century which was marked by the great legislative measures already menioned, and by the remodelling of the Government on Chinese bureaucratic lines. refaced a period generally known as the Nara of Heijo epoch," (709-784), because he town of Nara, then chosen as the imperial capital, was the first city to hold that rank independently of changes of sovereign Hitherto it had been the custom for the Emperor and the heir apparent to reside in different places, and there grew up about the palace of the prince material nterests and moral associations opposed to a change of babitation. Hence, on his accession to the throne a new Emperor isually transferred the capital of the empire from the place occupied by his predecessor to the site of the palace tenanted by him when heir apparent. As civilization pro-As gressed, however, as the population grew yet, no considerable demand for the products, as the business of administration became more complicated, as increasing intercourse with thina furnished new standards for peasuring the interval between ruler and uted, and, above all, as past class disinctions acquired emphasis, the palace acquired an outward and inward magnificence proportionate to the imperial cereconies and national receptions that had o he held there. By the beginning of the eighth century this development of the salace had reached a stage which necessitated a permanent capital, and Nara, henceforth called Heijo (the castle of peace)

In a peculiarly constructed wooden store ouse attached to the celebrated temple Totai-ji, is still preserved a collection of objects from the palaces of the Emperors and Empresses that reigned during the the Heian court. The stoical samural, the amounts of a French sales in the of their care of the recognized without incurring heavy exthe encouragement of agriculture, such as
the encouragement of agriculture, such as
of life prevailing at that time, and to the
bestowing rewards upon the cultivation
of waste land, making leans of money
for works of irrigation, munificently recomfor works of irrigation, munificently recomtreasures are of thirds and to the
mosphere of the capital via sufficient price for a lady's virtue. Inthe contraction of the capital via sufficient price for a lady's virtue. Inthe contraction of the capital via sufficient price for a lady's virtue. Inthe capital via the capital via sufficient price for a lady's virtue. Inthe capital via the capital via for works of irrigation, munificently recome to a sure pensing the services of officials in provinces and adopting the services of officials in provinces and adopting the extent of Chica's contribution is not punotible exacted the closest observance punotible exacted the closest observance to describe the second of the contrary, social punotible exacted the closest observance and describe the contrary of the second of the contrary. precautions against famine by requiring surprising for if the Japanese in the seventh of decorum. A love affair might be no-every farmer to store a certain quantity and eighth centuries regarded their emit torious, but it must never be scandalous cinertal neighbor as the source of every or obtrusive. Politic society inhomogeneous than every farmer to store a certain described for the of miller annuality. The society and a circumstal reighbor as the source of every discontinuous form of miller annuality. The society and a circumstal reighbor as the source of every discontinuous form of miller annuality in the use of pen and paper. Nothing could take would naturally look to her also for they would naturally look to her also for they would naturally look to her also for they would naturally look to her also for the greed the decorum of the aristocratic lady. But while the mask of demurences standards of social refinement. These lady But while the mask of demureness relies show that the occupants of the was universally imposed, women were an Imperial Prince invested from the waterwheel, at another Budd-invented the waterwheel, at another Budd-hist prelates of the highest rank travelled Nara palace had their rice served in small expected or competed to be facile under about the country showing the people how covered cups of stone ware with chiaden all circumstances, and in the general expected or competed to be facile under about the country showing the people how covered cups of stone ware with chiaden all circumstances, and in the general expected or competed to be facile under the country showing the people how covered cups of stone ware not considered. to make roads, build bridges, construct giaze these from Chinese potteries, for as termination of shame Builthist priests reservoirs and dredge rivers yet the manufacture of vitrifiable glazes took their part by openly violating their was beyond the capacity of Japanese | vows of celibacy, or abandoning the rowl | keramists, that they are fruit from | for the sake of pursuing an illien mirrigue deep dishes; poured water from golden owers of Persian form, having birdshaped spouls, narrow necks and with gems, and kept the incense in small the noises in the capital abandoned thorse of Paullonna wood, with gold lacture decoration these of Japanese make - call families acquired strength. The mem-In the absence of any form of literature having the back repousse and chiselled nobles, the military families and the priests, the dapanese people remained entirely in elaborate design; kept their mirrors. The military men had at the outset no

> by the nation when the Fujiwara family has to say upon this subject deserves to

Just as forty years of contact with Oc- the possession of the great governing fami- and was followed ten years later by the key to the whole political history of Japan from the end of the eighth century down t

The Fujiwara family was founded Kamatari. He became conspicuous compassing the destruction of the last of t patriarchal clans (the Soga), but he, in h turn, was to be the founder of a clan besid whose usurpations those of the Soga looi insignificant. Kamatri traced his descen back to the days of Jimmu, but, even the reckoning began with himself in the seventh century A. D., the Fujiwara must be accounted sufficiently antique. Up t the present hour there has been no break in the continuity of their line. For nearly five centuries they were the repositories of the administrative power. Their name is borne to-day by ninety-five out of the hundred and forty-five families constituting the Japanese Court nobility. Their daughters have at all times enjoyed, and still enjoy, a kind of prescriptive title to be the Emperor's consorts. Their sons established a hereditary right to fill the highest offices in the State. In a word, the history of Japan during the twelve hundred years covered by her written annals may be described as the history of four families, the Fujiwara, the Taira, the Minamoto and the Tokugawa. It is usual to adopt as lines of division

the Nara epoch, the Heian (Kyoto) epoch

the Kamakura epoch and the Yedo epoch a classification based on the fact that each of these places was in turn the seat of administrative authority. Our author binks, however, that the course of poical change is better indicated by taking or landmarks the successive usurpations f the four great families. The Fujiwara governed through the Emperor, the Tairn, he Minamoto and the Tokugawa may be said to have governed in spite of the Emperor. The Fujiwara based their power n matrimonial alliances with the throne; the Taira, the Minamoto and the Tokugawa based theirs on the possession of armed strength, which the throne had no competence to control. Another broad ne of cleavage is discernible. Throughout the Fujiwara era the centre of political gravity, though shifted from the sovereign o the court nobles, remained always in the court. Throughout the Tairs, the Minamoto and the Tokugawa eras, the centre of political gravity was transferred o a point altogether outside of the court. which point was the headquarters of a military feudalism. We are cautioned to bear in mind one fact in connection with he usurpations of these families, to wit hat their ancestors were not ordinary subjects. The Fujiwara traced their origin to the era of gods. The progenitors of the Tairs and the Minamoto were sons of Emperors reigning at the commencenent of the ninth century. A. D. The Tokugawa were a branch of the Minameto. If, then, a broad survey of Japanese hisary indicates that the sanctity derived by a sovereign from his divine lineage ontributed to the stability of his throng only in so far as it constituted a charter of power for nominal but really usurping agents of his will, the same history indicates that those usurping agents were themselves scions of the imperial stock During the Heian epoch, when the capital was at Kyoto, the court nobles became exceedingly dissolute and effeminate, and the vince of the patrician classes found

rude reflection in the conduct of the plebeigns. It is impossible to recognize the Japanese of later eras in some of the hysterical creatures with whom history peoples opinion, a mistake to regard these things, turbability, whenever gusts of passion as specimens of the furriture and uter-is assailed him had no representatives among ordinarily used at the Court of Japan in those voluptuaries of the Heian capital, the eighth century A. D. Had they not those were as emotional at the weakest of been rare and choice in their time, they women. An extraordinary and scarcely would not have been thought worthy of comprehensible mania for poetical compreservation. They certainly bear witness, position contributed to the widespread inumerality. It would have been accounted and to the afficities of its civilization. Bust a sacrilege to limit the success of a gracefully-turned couplet Had the conditions existing at the Court bands of frond disper, played the game have paid the penalty hever escaped by of go on boards of rich lacquer, using a demoralized nation. In proportion how- been sent to the provinces to till the so disks of white jade and red coral for pieces: ever, as the Court, the principal officials upped incense in censers of bronze inlaid, and the nobles in the capital abandoned. from the aristocrats of Kyoto. They had no sympathy with the enervating buyory of ciry life, and, if they chanced to are the capital, they could not fail to deter

Court nobles. These latter, on the other hand, sought to win the friendship of the rustic captains, in order to gain their prohe authority of the central government vinicial soldiers had been specially organ ized in the eighth century to resist, and occurred among sections of the military men themselves. The nation was, in effect, divided into three factions, the court nobles, the military families and the priests, estates of the local captains ceased to pay taxes to Kyoto. Had the Fujiwara family continued to produce men of genius and ambition, the capital would probably ave struggled desperately against the

By the beginning of the tweifth century.

A. D., the military power, as distinguished

ands of two families, the Tairs and the Minamoto. Both, as we have said, were that disqualified History descended from Emperors, and both were granate, and succeeding to the byided in a number of clans established yoshi's genius, lyevasu, t different parts of the empire. The chief, was able to organize a femilal Tairs had their headquarters in Kyoto, ment that lasted for two and a and their clans were paramount in the provinces near the capital. The Minamoto phere of influence was in the North and East. The collision between these families sprang out of a dispute about the suression to the throne. The Taira triumphed temporarily, and their leader, Klyomor became the autocrat of the hour. At the end of twenty-two years, however the Minamoto rose in arms and became preponderant under the leadership Yoritomo, who, as a boy, had fought the battle that established the supremacy of his father's foes, the Taira. The fall of e latter happened in the last quarter of he twelfth century. It is noteworthy s marking the complete establishment of military feudalism in Japan. That the administrative power should be wrested rom the throne was not strange, being truth, a normal incident of Japanese Hitherto, however, the adminis rators had officiated in the shadow of ie throne. It is true that Kiyomori, the Taira chief, had, in a measure, removed be seat of authority from Kyoto, but he had not attempted to organize a new administrative system, being content to fill the old offices with members of his own family Yoritomo, on the contrary, augurated an entire change of policy. He established a military government at Kamacura, hundreds of miles distant from Exoto. and there exercised administrative functions, leaving to the Imperial Court nothing

except the power of investing officials and conducting ceremonials. Our author looks upon Yoritomo as the ost remarkable figure during the ighteen centuries of Japanese history Detecting clearly the errors that some is predecessors had committed, he spared o pains to concilitate the Buddhist priests. won over the nobility by restoring to them their offices and estates, and propitiated the court by leaving its organization undisturbed, and making all high officials its iominal appointees. After he had crushed is rivals, the Taira, he found in the prov inces civil governors who were practically rresponsible autocrats. He found als pobles who held hereditary possession of wide estates, and had full power over the persons and properties of their tenants, as well as over the minor land owners in their districts. To administer the country's affairs in fact as well as in name, these governors and manerial nobles had to be removed. Yaritomo, accordingly, went through the form of petitioning the court and of obtaining permission to appoint i each province a constable or military gar ernor, and a chief of lands, respective responsible for preserving order and co lecting and transmitting the taxes. The fficials were all appointed from Kamakura, which thus became the real centre f administrative power For Voritomo obtained the ritle of Lord High onstable (So-tsui-hoshi), which was afterward supplemented by that of Tai-i-Shogur barbarian-subduing generalissimo: Thus was the so-called Shog mate begun. Our author says that, although Yoritomo's legislative and political talents challenge profound admiration, it is impossible to be certain how much of the credit belongs o him and how much to his able adviser Ove-no-Hiromoto, who is said to have suggested all the reforms, and drafted all the laws that emanated from the Kamakura

Government Not the least astute of Ove's perception was his recognition of the fact that the supreme power could not long be held by the imperial city lay far from the military sentres whence help could be obtained in time of need secondly because the court his ministers and councillors. But he nock care not to give them filles suggesting any usurpation of imperial power, or to abolish any of the time-honored posts in Kyoto

It is pointed out in the work before us that these changes were radical. They signified a complete suffing of the centre of power. During eighteen hundred years from the time of Jimmi's invasion the sountry had been ruled from the Somnow the North became supreme. The long and flerce struggle with the futocthors had produced a soldiery which not only gave the country its new rulers, but constituted their support. Yoritamo's success. possibility accomplished may be regarded as the trium pla of military in the Helan epoch prevailed throughout democracy over imperintaristocracy Many the whole country. Japan would doubtless of his followers were descended from men who, originally serfs of Kyoto nobles The rise of the Kamakura Government via thus a revolution in a double sense, being also the rehabilitation of a large section of the nation which had once occupied

position of servitude The four centuries succeeding the creaion of the Shogunate (192) were a period of bloodshed almost incessantly murked by civil strife. The military fiels organized by Yontomo developed into a feudal baronage the members of which succeeded making themselves virtually independent of the central power. Even the Buddhis monasteries in many cases became military centres. During a large part of the four-teenth century two puppet dynastics held sway, the Northern and the Southern. o one or other of which the feudal barons railed. The Shogunate itself for a time fell into abeyance. The military genius and astute policy of Hidevoshi, however, who undertook the conquest of Corea, but died in 1505 without accomplishing hi design, prepared the way for the revival of he Shogunate in 1603 by Tokugawa Iveynsu, Hideyoshi, one of the greatest men not only of Japan, but of the world, was the son of a peor soldier. He eventually brought to rebellion or anarchy to rebellion or an never previously been held by any man lacking the qualification of imperial descent. He would fain have been Shogun also, large sains, to make warilstone or to found temples. A second temples of to found temples. but the social canon which restricted the Shogunate to a prince of the blood, or a not be set aside even in favor of Hideyoshi.
Thus his career, beginning in apparently hopeless obscurity, and culminating in the practical headship of the empire, implied indeed, an overthrow of the old barriers of caste and precedent but also attests the extense of the colligation imposed on the feadable set. caste and precedent but also attests the exstence of a limit beyond which no ambition might sear. There were, in fact, two thrones in Japan, the throne occupied by the "Child of Henven" (Tenshii and the throne occupied by the feudal sovereign, the Shogur; and the occupancy of the former was not more strictly confined to the Texas and the occupied to the feudal sovereign, the Shogur; and the occupancy of the former was not more strictly confined to the Texas and the occupied sovereign additional volumes which will complete the Texas and the occupied sovereign.

fallen in tolerably equal proportions in the occupancy of the latter to a second to Minamoto. Not suffering from

We shall bring to a close our r Capt Brinkley's admirable work nang some of his remarks on the p seem was organized by Ismas. which was overthrown but you The first problem to be consciously founder of the Tokugawa Shogana is position of the Emperor In the of this history the author repeacedly record out that the doctrine of the Misart vine descent survived all the vicinity atm of the imperial family "West flourish in the neglected court-vanisthe Kyoto Palace, the corpse of an Emper might lie uninterred for lack of money to perform the funeral russ; sovereigns might be held prisoners haughty subjects, or compelled to abdica a at the first display of a tendency to a ercise independent governing sway, the theory of the monarch's sacro-sanc re-nained practically unchallenged Epeday, when the merciless scalnel of the ritic lays open the mummy-cases of a quity, and discloses dust and emptiness places peopled by tradition with figures d splendid humanity, it is difficult. If n impossible, to find a Japanese writer is enough to scrutinize the legends that o ciron the Throne. Side by side with so companions as constitutional government parliamentary institutions and freedof steech and pen, faith in the sovereigns direct descent from heavenly ancestors seems strangely incongruous. But it so abides, and Iyeyasu had to recken with is his day." He had to provide that the sovereign should no longer be a pupper in the hands of ambitious pobles, and that insurrection against his own administrative authoray should no longer be able to por ow legitimacy from the semblance

These ends he compassed by giving on the one hand a full measure of recognition to the divinity of the throne's occupants. and by enforcing on the other the logical sequence of that doctrine. "The descendant of the gods must be completely divested of all executive functions, these passing absolutely and unquestionably into the hands of the Shogun, who would exercise hem without any reference to the sovereign. accepting, in return, full responsibility for the public peace and good order of the country which he thus undertook to govern No command of the Emperor could have the force of law unless it received the counter signature of one of the Shogun's chi fficials In short, nothing was left to the sovereign except the prerogative of conferring honors and titles. His seclusion was made more complete than ever Progresses, state visits to shrines, ambassaforial audiences such things passed out of his Majosty's existence. The great territorial magnates were forbidden to isit the nalace, or even to enter the cuarter Kyoto in which it stood. The e-uunbles might not intermarry with the families of the military chieftains unless he permission of the Government in Yeld had been obtained. These two classes were to be kept rigidly distinct never by either the one or the other might the Emperor's face be viewed. Even when the Ministers of the court approached the throne, they saw nothing of their sovereign except the obscure outlines of a dark figure seated behind a semi-transparent

Thus, although shorn of temporal power, he Emperor gained in mystical digni family residing in Kyote first, because He received periodically the profested homage of the Yedo Shoguns From him the living derived their titles, the dead, their apothecesis and, by an imperial delenobles assembled there could not be ignored | gare even the Shogun himself was invested. ple, the Emperor was always the "Scn of Heaven. writings, the line where his tame figured might never be invaded by any ideograph. The possibility of a negnificent abstraction becoming involved in proportion as his God-like altitude vos appreciated. That was the end conterplated by Iveyasu Against the head of the secular administration, the Shoger Yedo, who held his commission direct from the sovereign, every insurred to unsanguioned by the Emperor would be sechnically rebellion, and every insurger a tractor to the throne. Ivevasi made virtuality impossible for any one to obthat sanction, or even to week it until our own day was the seeming our

Iyeyasu was also the author of the first written constitution known in Japan. The en-called constitution of Prince Shetck's in the seventh century, had been only a collection of moral maxims, but now a document was drafted consisting of thirty-five articles, eventuen of which, bearing the signatures of the Tokugawa chief and the Regent (Kwamiaku) the latter acting as tto Figureror's representative made pro isson for everything telating to the imperial ourt the remaining eighteen, which bore he signature of Iveyasu only, set for a general administrative rules Having thus placed the relations of the Shogan's administration and the imperial court of definite basis, and having secured for the former virtually autocratic authority. while leaving the latter's dignities non-nally undisturbed. Iyeyasu took the nanof feudal Japan and reconstructed it. His principle of procedure was simple. What ever could be discerned a risk of coals -: hostile to his house, he inserted a wedge ormed of his own partisans

Two hundred and thirty-seven military nobles held practically the whole of Japan in flef. Of these, 115 were Tokugawa va sals; men who owed their ranks and estates to Iyeyasu's favor, and on whose fidelit should be possible to rely. He wave these 237 fiefs into a pattern such that one of the 115 loval threads always had a pl between any two of the remainder whose fealty was doubtful. Thus he bequeation to his descendants a congeries of principalities so arranged as to offer automatic resistance to rebellion or anarchy. It is furthobserved that, while he seemed of another, and it was enacted themselves undergo any relaxation We must refer the reader to volume of the work before us for

Wisel The Pre Suffrige tour and ing over t this fact would re of Mrs. C feature : comment chusetts, nois, Oreg exist atro

THE

MRS. (

ING T

The Posts

and cuitu pose is t fight the organizati Though need any sonable to than all thousands dready in place no e take the t would that for taking do appre there are various for their government for mense nur Exactly he possible to than a mensivilege. privilege.
The iter
ever, in as
organizatio
in the abot
Island, low
is not whe
the nucleat
there is no
of women it
or so, as far
york all th
is its officia
in New Yo
It never ha
lors once or
of these in
to do all the
fifteen won
to do all the
The Mass
of any size
its annual
Hotel Yend
ess; memb
societies, m
every year,
a pretty go
in all the an
ber" simply

end of time Hundreds women a up year af membership, has at leas gave their in become thor side, and are paying annuever combet Massachuset for 1901. Tequal to sign equal to sign or demand. sociation petitions individuals bership of to as much as the collective

> At this m desire was who work They certain ly salary of schools of th teachers. teachers and and the wo counties who as to meanly An appro some years of women in \$4.85 per w who wishes to contempl It is said average was age in the States to be \$5.25. If the practically it is more at supply and o o discrepa salaries and where near the life the way remedy in as of the well-clothed and woman suffer

woman suffe

advantage fair treatme

ng women

the other.

ection to th

he country

women in in the enfrance total member of one to of have actual the Legislati

and answer How wor ceremontals the nation ow small i This was straight ago at the de Arlington No. organization Colonial Dat word of than dent Rooseve would not ha existence tentional ne broad ground in the Gover Ring sinks, and ering of meni fight without them realize. them realize, all-importance hundram, colday as they see the relet "her" in this was closely found the bat have been tribute to the all wars not place," but thing up husts